NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broatway, corner Thirtieth at ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTER

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near OLYMPIC THEATRE, Brondway, between Houston

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Connectious Count THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—Dixie; OR.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,-STEINWAY BELL, Fourteenth street.-Matinee at

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN-SUMMER NIGHTS' CON-TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 58th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Openerra and Light Compy. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 20, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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THE TROUBLES IN ARKANSAS seem about ended, the Supreme Court having met and adjourned without a quo warranto being granted. The danger may not be altogether past, but we believe the Court will be very slow indeed to precipitate the State into civil

OPPOSITION TO THE MINISTERIAL POLICY IN ITALY.—Italy seems at present to be in strangely disorganized condition. Rome is flerce in its opposition to Papal authority and strongly in favor of the suppression of the religious bodies. In Florence, on the contrary, all the sympathy is on the side of the Pope and the Church and against the government. In the latter city riots have already taken place. It would not be at all wonderful if this Religious Corporation Suppression bill should yet involve Italy in all the miseries of civil war. Reform is dangerous when it goes against the popular will.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH It?-Under the new military law of Italy King Victor Emmanuel will soon have a regular army of three hundred thousand men of all arms, and a mobile militia of two hundred and fifty thousand, of which it is expected two hundred thousand will be effective. This will trive him half a million fighting men for service, with over one thousand pieces of field artillery. For a nation having less than one thirtieth part of the extent of the United States this is a pretty heavy draft from the classes best able to labor in a population of twenty-six millions. We have more than forty millions, and a legitimate use for troops, yet our people would never, in time of peace, n the support of fifty thousand soldiers. Boyalty which needs such enormous bolstering by bayonets can have small reliance in love and loyalty of its subjects. What does the head of the House of Savoy intend to do with this great army? and why, in time of peace, need so large a share of his people be nental non-producers?

The Policy of Spain in Ordering O'Kelly's Removal - What is

The action of the Spanish government in ordering Mr. O'Kelly's removal to Spain, whatever may be its purpose, is not based on wisdom and sound policy. Unless we accept as a solution of the order some such intention as that foreshadowed from Washington-a desire to extract from the Herand commissioner such information as he may possess in regard to the insurrection-it is not easy to discover in it any well defined purpose. The laws of Cuba are certainly rigorous enough to punish Mr. O'Kelly if he has been guilty of any offence against the Spanish authorities in that island. Not even the shadow of an offence-nothing sufficient to base a charge upon-has been shown against him. So futile had proved every effort of the Spaniards in Cuba even for holding him a prisoner that it was generally believed he would soon be released and permitted to return. These expectations are dissipated for the present by an event so unexpected and—unless the Spaniards hope to make of Mr. O'Kelly what he has never yet been, a spy-so purposeless as to make comment upon the subject mere specu-

Assuming it to be the purpose of the new

government in Spain to extract information from the Herald commissioner, which he has not yet been able, owing to Spanish control over his movements, to give to the HERALD, it is easy to forecast the result, so far as he is concerned. A man who has shown the calm courage, intrapid purpose and impartial behavior which he has exhibited, will not forget his duty in Spain any more than in Cuba. From the beginning he has turned neither to the right nor the left, but has devoted himself entirely to the duty he was commissioned to perform. As the representative of a leading American newspaper he was entitled to a different treatment from that which he received, and in any other country than a Spanish province no obstacles would have been thrown in his way. But it is too late in the history of civilization for even Spain to disregard the rights of the newspaper press, and it is inconsistent with liberty of speech and opinion that the representative of a public journal should be turned into a governmental informer. In seeking to extract private information from Mr. O'Kelly Spain insults the intelligence of the age and disgraces herself. He will prove recreant neither to us nor to himself, and, the pretence that he has broken any law of Spain or of Cuba being swept away, the Spanish Republic will occupy the base position before the world of seeking to subvert the principles upon which all republics are founded, and of employing an inquisition as fearful as any ever adopted by the most despotic of rulers.

All the world knows the terrible meaning

of sending a man as a prisoner to Spain. The case of Dr. Houard is still too fresh in the minds of the American people not to be suggestive to the readers of the HERALD of the sufferings and tortures which may be in store for Mr. O'Kelly. Houard, though not guilty of any crime, was manacled and placed in the hold of a ship, where he suffered incredibly throughout a long voyage. In the prison where he was placed after his arrival in Spain his condition was no improvement upon what it had been in the ship. Every case where the Spanish government interposes and orders a prisoner to Spain is attended by cruelties and enormities which a less barbarous nation would never think of employing. We cannot suppose that President Figueras would order Mr. O'Kelly to be ironed and treated with the rigor of a condemned and dangerous convict, but the Ministry well knows that it would require more than the power of the Spanish Republic to secure him from brutal treatment Gerona was selected apparently because it was uncomfortable and unhealthy. Soon after his incarceration the brutality of his keepers manifested itself in annoyances seldom practised by soldiers or jailers in civilized countries. A mitigation of his disagreeable imprisonment was but recently secured for him, though he has been held for weeks and months without any reason or excuse for his detention. Now, he is to meet new and unexpected misfortunes at the hands of an irresponsible sea captain and an equally irresponsible guard. The voyage from Santiago de Cuba to Cadiz can hardly fail to add another harrowing and characteristic chapter to the history of Spanish cruelty and barbarity.

ture in Spanish policy. Ill treatment of the innocent and guilty alike has always taken the place of the administration of law and justice. Life and liberty were always held at the nod and whim of Spanish royalty. Even obscurity was no safeguard against the selfish and cruel commands of a grinding despotism. When Spain obtained a new dynasty better things were hoped for, but the young King was powerless against the old and hideous barbarism. Is the Republic to be the representative of what is worst, instead of what is best in the Spanish character? Is the world to discover that Senor Figueras is only a name, and that barbarism is still enthroned? Is it possible that Senor Castelar's eloquence was mere idle speech—that his grand passion for liberty and fraternity came from the mouth and not from the heart? It would indeed be a sad spectacle to see these prophets of freedom, self-proclaimed in all the vaunting richness of the Spanish tongue, applying the machinery of the Inquisition to a newspaper correspondent in order to make him what Spanish power would gladly have condemned him for being-s spy. The republican leaders at Madrid must learn to pursue a wiser course with newspapers and the representatives of newspapers if they would retain the sympathy of republicans. A free and untrammelled press is a condition precedent of a free country. No republic can exist without bold and manly journals, revealing the truth of passing events and sustaining the right at all times. Even Spain must learn that journalism is a great as well as a new power in the State. A great newspaper always speaks with authority when it has truth and the right on its side. Kings cannot longer silence the press, and if they attempt it the press crushes them in the end. The correspondents of a great newspaper are entitled to unusual rights and pri-1eres when commissioned by their journals to perform a duty which will add to our knowl-

edge of affairs. Their duty is to their journals

and to the world, and the Spanish rulers ought

to know that it would be as disgraceful to Mr.

Barbarity always formed an important fea-

O'Kelly to give them information in regard to the Cubans as it would have been for him to have given the Cubans information of the Spaniards. Figueras and his Cabinet will find that Mr. O'Kelly has no information to give them except what he is able to give to the world through the HEBALD, and that they have made a great mistake in not releasing him

instead of carrying him to Spain. There is one aspect in which this order may be regarded that would reflect credit instead of discredit on the Spanish government. We can hardly believe, however, that it is made because a course so far out of the ordinary and certain to bring Mr. O'Kelly so much suffering is the only one open to Spain by which the life of an innocent man may be spared. Yet, if the Ministry had determined to set Mr. O'Kelly free, it is not certain that it could be done in any other way. Spain has no very strong hold upon her distant Cuban province. The Spaniards in that island have so long been fighting a republican insurrection that the name of a republic must be hateful to them. To disobey a Spanish mandate, when it was possible to disobey it, has long been the practice with the Captains General, overawed as they were by the political club of Havana and the volunteers. This was a case for disobedience, had it been in different terms, partly because the order comes from the republican government, and partly because release would have ended the O'Kelly case. The Spaniards in Cuba yield up a victim with great reluctance, and because of these things it is barely possible that the removal of our commissioner is to be made for a praiseworthy purpose.

Whichever view we may take of the question-from whatever aspect we may regard this singular and unexpected order-it is plain that it would be better for Spain to adopt the manlier and more honorable course of allowing our correspondent to come home. Any attempt to wring from him secrets about the insurrection must fail. Whatever ill treatment he receives will dishonor the Spanish Republic. If a military prison opens for him on the other as one opened for him on this side of the Atlantic the world will see that not only Spain is not free, but that she is as base as when she gave chains and ignominy to the man who had discovered for her a new world. Is the Spain whose treatment of O'Kelly is becoming the cause of all civilized nations the Spain whose cruelties towards Columbus made her abhorred among men? Has the decay of centuries taught no chastening lesson? Is even the name of the Republic to become as terrible as was that of the monarchy? Señor Figueras has it in his power to answer these questions by an act not of magnanimity but of justice towards the correspondent of this journal, who has long-suffered outrage at the hands of the Spaniards in Cuba. If he would not have the world believe that the Bourbons were not worse rulers than the republicans he will set Mr. O'Kelly free, and show by his action in this case that he respects the freedom of the press and holds the missions of newspaper correspondents inviolable, these things forming one of the new canons which all governments are bound to recognize.

The Rescue of the Polaris. The necessity of immediately setting about the rescue of those left on board the Polaris with the best means obtainable includes the very natural point of selecting a competent commander to make the search. The Polaris, when last seen, was heading for a harbor on the south of Northumberland Island, one of those places in very high latitudes which, beyond having a place on the best charts, is known only to very few by the experience of visiting it. Dr. Hayes, the leader of the celebrated expedition which reached Cape Union and placed Mount Parry on the map, is one of the few. He is familiar with the coast line of Smith's Sound, and Northumberland Island will be found on the maps accompanying the story of his arctic voyaging. To him the United States government should look the leader of the search expedition for the Polaris and the remainder of her crew. The chartering immediately of a vessel like the Tigress, especially built for these icy seas: fitting her out at St. Johns, Newfoundland: placing a government crew on board, officered from the navy, and the whole put under the command of Dr. Hayes, would enable the expedition to start in a very short time and with the best chances of success. We urge on the government the adoption of this plan, by which alone the survivors can be reached before the ice barrier is thrown across Baffin Bay. With the materials so invitingly at hand it would be folly to turn aside and commence the outfit of a government vessel in a score of ways unfit for arctic navigation. The valuable knowledge of Dr. Hayes of how to conduct exploration in the northern frigid zone should be utilized by entrusting him with the task of rescue, which, under less experienced guidance, may lead to a fresh catastrophe, with the loss of additional lives.

Pagilism in London.

The "noble art," which, thanks to its proessors, has so utterly declined in this country that their advertised fights are all fizzles, has still its patrons in the British capital. Recently Napper, the recognized champion of the feather weights, and Davis, a brother of the glove, met in the old Baptist chapel, Grafton street, Soho, to contest for the Marquis of Queensbury's prize and a stake of five hundred dollars. Several hundred British citizens witnessed the battle, at the cost of five dollars each, and saw a scene which would have disgusted beasts. The combatants were stripped to the waist and duly attended by seconds. Bets were freely made, Napper being the favorite. After an hour of play the men closed in deadly earnest and fought with terrific violence. Davis threw his opponent repeatedly upon the hard floor. Backers of both sides rushed into the ring and fought for their friends. Finally, Napper, bleeding pro-fusely, appeared to be dead and could not be further rallied by pouring water upon his back and head. The referee awarded the victory to Davis. Great excitement and disorder reigned throughout the neighborhood. where a multitude was assembled, making a riot disgraceful to the worst haunts of vice in any city. London newspapers, which were shocked at the enormities of a chicken dispute which was narrated in the HERALD a few weeks since, should turn their attention to the purification of Soho, and endeavor, in the future, to prevent repetitions of these brutal

The Fourteenth Street Poisoning Case The poisoning of the servants of Mr. Blatchford in Fourteenth street, and of the family of the garbage gatherer to whom meat was given at the house of Mr. Blatchford, has been invested with unnecessary mystery by the mixed-up statements that have been made to newspaper reporters, and through the needless sensi tiveness and delicacy of some of the family and the servants. There has been no desire to cover up the facts nor any motive for doing so. There is little doubt that the servants and the poor family to whom meat was given in charity were poisoned by the corned beef of which all partock, and the doctor says the poison was arsenic. The remains of the meat have been given to Mr. Neergaard for analysis. This will resolve the difficulty so far. How the poison got into the meat may not be discovered, for the venerable old gentleman, Mr. Blatchford, who bought the meat, does not remember where he purchased it. is in the habit of going round to different markets, as many of the old and wealthy residents of New York do, to purchase meat for the family, and being over seventy years of age, and of feeble memory, and seeing no necessity for noting specially where he makes all his purchases, he does not recollect at what meat store or butcher's he bought the corned beef. If the meat were poisoned, as appears probable, the poison got into it by some accident. So far from there being any desire to disguise or withhold the facts, the family physician, Dr. F. L. Harris, mentioned them to an old detective who is now connected with one of the District Courts of the city, Mr. Frank McIntire, and remarked at the time that he, Dr. Harris, might require McIntire's services. This was on the very evening of the day Dr. Harris was first called to see the poisoned servants. Dr. Harris mentioned the circumstance also on Thursday to a gentleman connected with this paper, as well as to many others. Besides, he and persons connected with the Blatchford family went round to nu-

has been committed. THE PHILADELPHIA Age states that the democracy are about amending the rules governing the party in that city. A prominent amendment might be "No more corruption, no more bribery, no more pickings and stealings." The same rule might work for both parties, for that matter.

merous drug stores to find out where the

arsenic had been sold, and to whom, though

there was little doubt from the first that the

poisoning arose from some accident. All who

partook of the poison are recovering, and,

indeed, some have fully recovered. No one ac-

quainted with the circumstances thinks a crime

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Munich is to erect a monument to Baron Liebig. Prince Leopold has laid the foundation stone of a

General Ducat, of Chicago, is in Paris, where all the waiters are persistently devoted to him. Bishop Villa, of Parma, Italy, places among the deadly sins the reading of liberal newspapers.

Villa-nous! Ex-Congressman Thomas Fitch, the so-called Senator from the "State of Deseret," is in Paris. with his family.

of the month the guest of Mrs. Crawshay, at Cyfarthia Castle. A lunatic, impressed with the desire to bury the

Princess Beatrice, has several times lately visited Windsor Castle. The Turkish bandit chief, Omer Oglu Hussein. has been killed by factious members of his band.

The name of his successor has not been sent in yet confirmation. M. Dereure, Mayor of the town of Palisse. France. still believes in fraternity, but untoward circum-

stances have compelled him to decamp with 40,000f. belonging to his poor brethren. National Assembly, goes from a jail to the Legislature, he having been imprisoned for abusive

in the Rappel. Cardinal Billiet, Archbishop of Chambrey, who died on the 30th of April, was the oldest member of the College of Cardinals. He was born in 1783. and became Cardinal in 1861. His death reduces

the membership to forty-four.

Mr. Rigby Wason, a barrister, wants to have breach of duty in delegating their powers the issue of paper money to the Directors of the Bank of England and neglecting to regulate the currency of that institution. He is Wason big

sion at the banquet of the Royal Art Academy to the United States and its President, "the fact that discovered how much of stuff there is of which to make good Presidents in those who bear the name

Mr. Colfax has written to a friend in Paris a letter containing this emphatic and sanguine passage :- "I never received a dollar from Ames on any account whatever, in check, in cash, in stock, or dividends or bonds. I have full faith that He who knoweth all things will in His own good time make my entire innocence of this cruel and wicked charge manifest to even the bitterest of my ene-

Twenty-two years ago one Fletcher fliched from Cox, a London bargeman, his wife. Cox comes nto court at this late day, demanding damages of the said Fletcher, who, tendering one shilling in isfaction for the wrong he acknowledges of har-boring the said wife. A jury of his peers coincide record that twelve pence is the legal value of that wife. But that precedent will not fix the worth of spouses in general, which may be more or less.

JOURNALISTIC NOTE.

On Sunday last a new weekly paper made its appearance in this city, addressing itself to our citizens of Irish birth and descent. The journal in question is styled the Sunday Citizen, and gives evidence of a desire to reach a higher standard of excellence as a "newspaper" than has been at, tained or attempted by New York journals in the Irish interest published hitherto, certainly within many years. It contains fity-six columns of fair type, and reading matter fair enough in its way, type, and reading matter fair enough in its way, on which the publishers abundantly promise to improve. It is to be politically independent, which, if the proprietors do not "protest too much," will be a gain to our Irish citizens seeking such special journals. Thick-and-thin political partisanship has made all previous efforts in Irish journalism here rather a curse than a blessing to those who drew political breath from their exhibations. Its special Irish features are healthy looking, and its Irish and other news arranged with proofs of skill. Its editors are Michael J. Henferman, a talented young journalist, and John A. O'Mahoney.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1878. The annual regatta of the Philadelphia Yacht Club came off on the Delaware to-day. There were about sixty-two entries of first class boats of fifabout sixty-two entries of first class boats of fitteen feet; and third class, full rigged cabin yachts. On the down stretch Sparks, of the first class; ida May, of the second, and Eliza, of the third, took the lead. On the home run the wind died out, and some of the crews used paddles and scoops to help along their crafts. For violation of the rules the race was declared a draw as far as the first and second class boats were concerned, and the bets decided off. The Eliza of the cabin boats, won the first prise.

STOKES.

The Court of Appeals Will Hear the Argument for a New Trial on the 26th

At the opening of the Court of Appeals this sorning on case No. 67 being called Lyman Tre-main said:—Before that case is called I wish to main said:—Before that case is called I wish to make a motion in the case of Edward S. Stokes, convicted of a capital offence. This case was affirmed at the General Term. One of the judges, however, allowed a writ of error, and decided not to re-sentence the defendant until the case could be heard in this Court. I have made every exertien to bring it here on the earliest moment, and the earliest day I can do so is Monday next. Both the District Atterney and I are engaged every day from Wednesday during the week in the Tweed cases. I have a stipulation with the District Attorney, and under it I ask that the case may be set down for Monday, the 26th of May, and placed at the head of the calendar for that day. Motion granted.

THE LATE GENERAL CANBY.

Preparations for the Puneral at In-

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19, 1873. A meeting was held here to-day to take preliminary steps towards making preparations for the uneral of General Canby. A committee of citizens was appointed to act in conjunction with the City Council and military in the preparations for the funeral. A memorial address was adopted paying a very touching tribute to the great qualities, unobtrusiveness and gentleness of the deceased and lamenting his tragic end. The time of the funeral cannot be announced until it is definitely ascertained what time the remains will reach here. General Sherman and other distinguished officers are expected to attend the funeral.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OPPICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20-1 A. M.

Probabilities.
For the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, northeasterly and southerly winds, partly cloudy and increasingly cloudy weather and rain, clearing in Virginia by Wednesday; for Canada and New England, northerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather; for the lakes and thence to the cloudy weather and rain, winds veering to north westerly in the afternoon in the Mississippi Valley with clearing weather; for Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with occasional rain, southeasterly to southwesterly winds

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1872.	1873.	The state of the s	1872.	187
3 A. M 59	50	3 P.	M 75	100
6 A. M 19	53	6 P. ?	M 64	
9 A. M 59	60	9 P. 1	J 65	4
12 M 62	66	12 P.	M 62	
Average temperatur	e yest	erday.		593
Average temperatu	re for	corres	ponding date	2000
lage voor		THE COLUMN		611

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders-The Entire Road To Be Finished in Five

Years.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company was hold at 50 Exchange place, rooms 21 and 22, yesterday. Mr. William S. Mc-Manus presided. The annual report of the President and Board of Directors was read and approved. The report is a somewhat lengthy but interesting document. It says that the line has been extended from Longview west to is a somewhat lengthy but interesting document. It says that the line has been extended from Longview west to Dallas, from Marshall via Jefferson to a point near Tenarkana, and from that point west to Sher man. The grant of \$6,90,000 of bonds by the State of Texas required them to complete the road from Marshall, west, and Tenarkana, to a point near Fort Worth, by January 1, 1574. Four hundred miles had aiready been grasied. The route west of Fort Worth had been thoroughly developed, but not yet desinately located, except a portion of the San Diego division. A survey was made of the country between San Diego and the Colorado River, and the route entering San Diego from the direction of San Gorgonia River was adopted. Work has been commenced at San Diego. A contract had been concluded with a constructing company, and they saw no reason why the entire road should not be finished in five years.

The summits to be crossed on this line are about thirty-two per cent less than those on the present Pacific roads. No train will be delayed from snow or other obstruction. The entire rail transportation will be less than eighteen hundred miles. The lines approaching the road from St. Louis, Cairo and Memphi, via Little Rock and Falton, are last approaching completion, and will form connection the completion of the road from Monroe to Shreve-port, and negotiations are aiss pending that will probably result favorably to the construction of the line from Shreveport to New Orleans, via Baton Rouge. An extract from the report of the Chief Engineer, General Dodge, was also read, setting forth the resources of the country and other interesting facts, and the meeting then adjourned.

OAKES AMES' WILL

on Saturday. The witnesses are Moses Dillon, N. G. Ordway and Philetus Sawyer. The bequests are as follows:-To his wife Everine O Ames \$100 000 all the household furniture, horses and carriages and the use of his dwelling house during her life; to his daughter, Susan E. French, \$2,000 a year during her life; to each grandson, now or hereafter to be born, \$25,000; to each granddaughter, \$20,000; to his son, Frank M. Ames, all his interest in the kinsley Iron and Machine Company, and in the houses, lands and buildings bought or received from the estate of Lyman Kinsley. In Canton; to his sons Oakes A. and Oliver Ames, all his real estate in Easton, Canton, Braintree and West Bridgewater, with all the machinery, tools and fixtures pertaining to or that are in any way connected with the shovel business; the income of \$50,000 from seven per cent railroad bonds to be used for the support of schools in District No. 7, in North Easton; all the remainder to be divided among his sons, Oakes A., Oliver and Frank M. Ames. Oakes A. and Onver Ames, his sons, are appointed executors. to his daughter. Susan E. French. \$2,000 a year

LOTTETANA

The St. Martinsville Prisoners Arraigned.

The St. Martinsville prisoners were arraigned before the United States Commissioner to-day. The prisoners were held on the charge of violating the sixth section of the act of 1879, commonly known as the Enforcement act.

THE DEAD GYPSY GIRL

POUGHERPSIE, May 10, 1878. The excitement at Cold Spring over the case of the unknown gypsy girl continues, and now there is a desire on the part of all classes to bringher inhuman companions to justice. The coroner's jury have rendered the following verdict in relation to

That the unknown gypsy girl came to her death from the effects of her person having been outraged by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

verdict Coroner Bullock issued warrants for the arrest of the old man and woman and the three verdict Coroner Bullock issued warrants for the arrest of the old man and woman and the three young men, who, with the young girl, composed the gypsy party. It is thought they passed out of Putnam county into Dutchess, and then might have crossed the river into Orange county. It is not believed here that they have entered Dutchess county, though they might have done so. Couriers armed with orders of arrest have been sent in every direction, and, unless the band has scattered, it is thought all will be apprehended in a few days. There is a report that the girl was kidnapped from a respectable family in Hartford, Connecticut, but the foundation for such a statement cannot be traced out. Coroner Bullock, backed by the leading citizens of Cold Spring, is doing everything in his power to solve the mystery.

He also held another inquest to-day upon the body of W. L. Sprier, a prominent citizen of Cold Spring, who died from the effects of poison accidentally taken. He had been attended by Dr. Lente while laboring under the pain of indammatory rheumatism. The doctor prescribed a liminent composed in part of aconite, with which he was to bathe the afflicted parts. He also left him a prescription to be taken inwardly. At half past off on Saturday he took the lipingent inwardly through mistake, and died in three hours after in great agony. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The affair has shrouded the little village in gloom, as Mr. Sprier was greatly esteemed by all.

THE NEW ZEALAND MAILS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19, 1873. The steamship Nebraska, from New Zealand via Honoluiu, arrived to-day. The news she brings is unimportant. The crew of the British ship Alsager scuttled and sank her at sea. All hands escaped in boats. Three of her crew were brought in irons to Auckiand for trial. The United States steamer California sailed from flonolulu for San Francisco on May 2

AMUSEMENTS.

Rubinstein's Fifth Recttal

A crowded hall, nine-tenths ladies, attentive me-teners for three hours and an inspired planist in-terpreting the noblest works ever written for the mobiest of instruments. Such was the attraction mazurkas, five waitzes, three polonaises, eight nocturnes, the A flat major impromptu, berceuse, musical cuisinfer might well feel proud. As with Schumann, the imaginative mind of Rubinstein is in full accord with the poet of the piano. It may appear a strange comment on history that a Russian pianist should be such a faithful interpreter of the sublime years ings of a Polish composer, but a time-serving Moore has been the most eloquent exponent of the grandiose spirit of the epic poet; he portrayed his figure. Niobe-like in melancholy beauty, are showered adornments like light drops of pearly dew,

country in familiar colors. Upon each melodic figure, Niobe-like in melancholy beauty, are showered adornments like light drops of pearly dew, and without suspecting it he formed a new school of plane music, to which the exquisite poesy of his nature gave birth, and which will prove imperishable. The names are but poor exponents of even one idea in his wocks. Beneath the unpretending title, étude, impromptu, preinde or caprice, lie treasures of rich thoughts, which too often prove dross in unskillful nands. How the strains of the "Marche Frinche," to use the words of Liszt, "breathe upon the ear like the rhythmed sighs of angels, the cry of a nati.n's anguish mounting to the very throne of God." Then the self-sufficiency and haughty imperiance of the polonaise, in the illustration of which the bright examples of Weber were over-liadowed by the traversing grandeur of Chopin, who can listen unmoved to the marital spirit and massive measures of the A major polonaise? Passion, coquetry, anx.ety, vanity, inclination and a thousand emotions of the mind are portrayed in the mazurak in delicate, tender, evaluescent shades. The belie of the Polish ball-room in this dance appears, half odalisqus, ball Walkure and the sensitions beauty of the "Arabian Nights" is wededed to the inspired devotion of a Joan of Arc. The studies, at times, recall the "Mantred" of Byron in their gloomy measures; again the young Nourmahal of the Vale of Cashmere.

Rubinstein's playing in these works was indescribably beautiful. The slightly veiled, yet silvery sonorousness and obedient action of the grand plane selected for the occasion gave him free scope for his reveilings in the demeane of Polish poesy. Beneath his fingers trickled the melodic tears of the nocturne, sprang forth trumpet like tunes of the nocturne, sprang forth trumpet like sonata. He

Bowery Theatre-O'Kelly's Mission.

The Summer season was inaugurated at this theatre last night with the production of a drama, founded upon events lately occurring in the Island of Cuba, entitled "Cuba Libre, or O'Kelly's Mission." The story of the play is divided into a prologue and three acts and is from the prolific pen of Mr. Harry J. Seymour. Like most introductory episodes the action of the prologue takes place some years before the incidents given in the body of the play. In that part the scene is laid at Bayamo, and the time is 1868. The curtain rose to the strains of lively music and discovered Donna Leonora Olivers (Mrs. W. G. Jones), her attendant, Maria Carers (Miss Polly Booth), and a number of Cuban patriots celebrating the birthday of the heroine, peared, after a warning volley of firearms in the wings, and a flerce encounter takes place between the patriots and the regular soldiery. Sev eral Spaniards were laid hors de combat, and a single Cuban sacrificed his life on the altar of his country. Over the dead body of their com rade the Cubans swore eternal vengeance against Spanish authority in the island, and they carried it out in a most praiseworthy manner to the end of the piece. The first scene of the first act showed the landing of the ship Edgar Stuart at the Island of Cuba with stores and implements or war for the patriots. Through the medium of Jose Ribas, a rejected lever of Leonora, the Spaniarda learned of the arrival of the vessel. They crowded to the shore where the merchandise was being disembarked but, were met by such an overpowering and determined band of Cubans that their errand was fruitless and the result of the meeting was a magnificent tableau in which the Spaniards were totally discomfited. During the second scene Mr. James J. O'Kelly Mr. W. Marden) was introduced. The announcement of his approach by a Spanish soldier to General Morales created the first genuine burst of appliance of the evening. Amid the heavy cobwebs of the lofty dome of the old Drury the echos of the ringing cheers resounded, and it was some minutes before the actor personating the famous Commissioner could proceed with the business of the piay. Popularity is a prerogative of greatness, and no better estimate of the value and importance of Mr. O'Kelly's mission could be found than this sudden outburst of admiration. During the interview with Morales, that occurred in this scene, the quietly impressive and forotibe manner of Mr. O'Kelly's mission could be found than this sudden outburst of admiration. During the interview with Morales, that occurred in this scene, the quietly impressive and forotibe manner of Mr. O'Kelly's mission could be found than this sudden outburst of admiration. During the interview with Morales, that occurred in this scene, the quietly impressive and forotibe manner of Mr. O'Kelly's morales would give him no assistance, Mr. O'Kelly started upon his journey to the interior, and in the next scene arrived at the intended outrage and the represented the people broke out anew. Finding Morales would give him no assistance, Mr. O'Kelly business of the recase occasion to impress upon his memory that he is a man of very peac out in a most praiseworthy manner to the end of the piece. The first scene of the first ac